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A Christian Education, or religious principles the only sure ground of moral improvement; by Richard Lloyd, A.M.

THEOLOGY.

An Examination of Dr. Marsh's "Inquiry relative to the British and Foreign Bible Society; by the Rev. Wm. Dealtry, A.M. F.R.S. 3s. 6d.

An Essay on the authenticity of the New Testament, with an account of the ancient versions, and some of the principal Greek manuscripts; by J. F. Gyles, Esq. M.A. 4s. bds.

A Father's Reasons for being a Christian; by the Rev. Charles Powlett, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Prince Regent, 10s. 6d. bds.

The Devotional Family Bible; with copious notes and illustrations; and with a devotional exercise, or aspiration after every chapter; by John Fawcett, D.D. 2 vols. £.s. 5s.

Brief Observations on Christian Doctrine and Duty, in a Letter to James Clarke, Esq.; by John Fullagar, 4s. 6d. bds.

Devotional Service, for Public Worship, in use among Dissenters, 4s.

Letters to the Rt. Hon. Sir William Drummond, relating to Observations on the New Testament, in his recent work, entitled, "Œdipus Judaicus;" by George D'Oyley, B.D. 3s. 6d.

Prospectus of a News-paper, to be published on Saturday, the 25th April, and every succeeding Saturday, at 17, College-green, Dublin; entitled *The Weekly Intelligencer, or Agricultural Diary*.

When a new literary undertaking is announced, and particularly in the form of a Newspaper, the public are naturally inclined to ask why another public print should be added to the long catalogue of those which, in various ways, solicit the national patronage.

It is under this conviction that the proprietors of *The Weekly Intelligencer* beg leave briefly to submit their reasons, in the first place, for embarking in this concern; and in the next, to state the conditions which they pledge themselves to fulfil.

They have ever considered that a weekly paper, from the description of persons into whose hands it passes, is calculated to do peculiar good or peculiar mischief, in proportion as it is profligately or conscientiously conducted. The artizan and the

farmer, whose avocations deprive them of the opportunity of seeing a daily paper, eagerly seize upon the weekly publication, and, from the increased avidity of curiosity, are more apt to be strongly affected by any impression that is sought to be made upon them. If the leading article be inflammatory or insidious, or desponding, the hue of the manufacturers' and villagers' politics assumes the tinge of the author's comment, and forms the code of his prevailing opinions; nor is it to be concealed, that many conductors of this description of News-papers, who act upon what they doubtlessly conceive justifiable principles, are often apt to give a colouring sometimes too high and sometimes too deep, to circumstances, which, seen through the clear medium of truth, would be observed in their real dimensions, undistorted by those observations which party feeling, or a desire of stimulating the public appetite by personality, but too often suggest.*

Strongly impressed with the danger of such experiments on public feeling, the proprietors, in the political department of their undertaking, are determined, in the first instance, to give a faithful statement of every foreign and domestic event, and only to indulge in such comments upon them as truth shall strictly dictate, extenuating no-

* We acknowledge that our suspicions are raised, whenever we perceive language as is expressed above, used to quiet the people, or prevent a full inquiry into the corruptions of government. The drift of this sentence appears to aim at keeping things as they are, and to inculcate that there should be no alterations in church or state, although changes for the better are so much wanting. Unfeeling mothers and indolent nurses are always ready to administer diacodium to the poor children, suffering under their improper, vicious management, and thus the evils of bad-nursing are increased by the sleeping-draughts administered. They ought to be rendered unnecessary by a due regard to the discharge of parental duties, and a substitution of care in the place of stupifying injurious palliatives. Thus too often the state treats her children, and is angry if they do not lie quiet under the grossest neglects. In giving publicity, at the request of a correspondent to this prospectus, we could not pass over the opportunity of reprobating such sentiments.

Belfast Magazine.

thing, nor setting down aught in malice, but influenced by an honest wish to invigorate the right and natural feelings of the people, neither inflaming by turbulent excitement, nor depressing by gloomy anticipation.

Having said thus much as to foreign and domestic intelligence, including the important head of the parliamentary proceedings, the proprietors solicit the public attention to those other topics which a weekly paper might be naturally supposed to embrace. Circulating, as it must necessarily do, chiefly through the middle classes, and in the country, the proprietors are determined to devote a portion of their paper exclusively to the publication and diffusion of all the newest and most approved improvements in agriculture, Manufactures and the arts, and to the many ingenious suggestions which abound in the scientific and philanthropic journals and other publications of the day, and which could never otherwise, in all probability, meet the eyes of the generality of readers; and they conceive that a judicious selection of those articles, from various productions, will effect a great public service, by awakening ingenuity, regulating judgment, encouraging industry, and promoting comfort. Considerable pains have been taken to procure such scientific and agricultural information, as may render this branch of the undertaking really operative towards the introduction of judicious improvement, or the suppression of what is prejudicial and unproductive.

But a weekly News-paper should be not merely calculated for a temporary purpose; it should be so constituted as to afford a volume at the end of the year, to which the old as well as the young might resort for amusement and instruction. A paper, which must necessarily circulate on that day when the heart of man is raised in devotion to his Creator, should contain, in some of its pages, a portion of seriousness. The pause which Providence has ordained that day to occasion in the labours of man, should be distinguished by some effort to exalt his mind to a contemplation of itself, and his relation to, and dependence upon his Almighty governor and protector. It was to effect this purpose that Addison laboured so successfully in his inimitable Saturday paper, in the Spectator, a production remarkable for its sprightliness, which occasional seriousness rather contrasted than clouded; and if the individual, who follows humbly, in this depart-

ment, in his track, can but catch one spark of his inspiration, to kindle the flame of true religious feeling, the attempt to soften, and, perhaps, gradually to efface, the sullen line of sectarian difference, may not prove wholly ineffectual.

The diffusion of education through every part of Ireland, having now become an object with all who value the real interests of the country, every information that can contribute to facilitate and improve this grand object shall be sedulously collected and disseminated; and to this effect the proprietors earnestly solicit communications containing accounts of projected institutions, or the results of those which have been already established.

To omit poetry would be to lose, in the cause of national amelioration, Virtue's most zealous and most persuasive auxiliary. The selection in this "wilderness of sweets" will, it is hoped, be such, that, while they solicit the eye of Taste, they never shall stain the cheek of Modesty. Original communications of merit will meet with particular and grateful attention; and it is the anxious expectation of the proprietors, that they may be eventually the means of giving scope to the rich but neglected stores of Irish genius.

The stage, as a powerful engine of influence on public morals and taste, demands, and it is intended shall receive, appropriate attention.—Strict, but impartial, criticism will mark at once the progress of the drama, and the attainments of the actors, while it shall be the constant endeavours of the proprietors to cultivate, and to impress the principles of true taste and judgment.

Nor shall the varying modes of the fashions be omitted: our fair countrywomen shall have the earliest intelligence upon this important subject, from the most authentic sources both in England and Ireland: There will be also annexed, Lists of Births and Marriages, and an Obituary.

Every species of information with respect to the prices of Stocks, rates of Markets, and every other useful Table shall be arranged and inserted. Measures have been taken to obtain information on every topic that can affect the interests of agriculture from every quarter of the kingdom, so that the prices of all the essential articles of produce may be ascertained at one view.

Such are the reasons in which this publication has originated, and such the principles that are invariably to govern it.—Of

the execution of these intentions the public may judge; and to their decision, and, if merited, their support, the proprietors commit the undertaking.

The Weekly Intelligencer will be forwarded, *free of postage*, to any part of the United Kingdom, at the rate of £.1 10s.

per ann. and in town £.1 8s.—to be paid in advance.

Subscriptions will be received by the Clerks of the Roads, at the General Post-Office; and at the Intelligencer office, 17, College-Green, where all communications will be received.

DOCUMENTS.

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

The Humble Petition of the undersigned Weavers, and other Working Manufacturers, of the town of Chorley, and the neighbourhood thereof,

Showeth,

That your petitioners have been for a long time labouring under a state of the utmost distress; as your Hon. House will easily conceive, on being informed, that whereas the price of the necessities of life has been nearly doubled since the commencement of hostilities with France, in 1793, the wages of your petitioners are reduced two-thirds.

That in these afflicting circumstances, the feelings of your petitioners are greatly aggravated by their knowledge, that whilst their utmost exertions in labour cannot save them from starving, vast sums of the public money are bestowed upon individuals as the salaries of sinecure places:—that is to say, of places, the holders of which receive wages without performing any work for the same.

That in proof of their assertion, that vast sums of the public money are thus bestowed, selecting a few instances out of a great variety of the same nature, they beg leave to remind your Honourable House, that the Right Hon. George Rose holds the sinecure office of Clerk of the Parliament, with a salary of £3,278 per annum;—that the Right Hon. Charles George, Lord Arden holds the sinecure offices of Register of the High court of Admiralty, and of Register of the High Court of Appeal for Prizes, for which he receives, clear of deductions, £12,554 per annum;—and that the Earl Camden, and the Marquis of Buckingham hold the sinecure offices of Tellers of the Exche-

quer, for which offices they receive,—the latter £23,093, the former £23,117 per annum.

That your petitioners have, from time to time, been informed of large sums of money being paid out of the public purse to distressed foreigners; on which head, passing by the sums paid as subsidies to the Portuguese and Sicilian Courts,—to the Duke and Duchess of Brunswick, and divers other German Refugees, they beg leave to call to the recollection of your Honourable House, the sums paid to the exiled Catholic Clergy and Laity of France, which amounted in the year

1794,...to...	£. 99,548	7	6
1795,...to...	135,800	0	0
1796,...to...	199,890	0	0
1797,...to...	177,480	9	7
1798,...to...	161,333	7	0
1799,...to...	187,886	10	11
1800,...to...	195,713	5	1
1801,...to...	180,772	0	0

That though your petitioners presume to be of opinion, that in the season of their distress, they have as strong a claim upon the public purse of the nation, as any foreigners whatsoever; and though they are apprised, that the precedent of the special distribution in the year 1801, of £24,226, to the parishes where the weaving of silk is carried on in London, would justify them in applying to your Honourable House for direct pecuniary relief, they deem it more becoming them as Englishmen, to declare to your Honourable House, that they would far prefer to the receipt of any extraordinary assistance, a dependence upon their own unimpeded industry; and that they therefore do respectfully, but earnestly, call upon the members of your Honourable House well to consider the premises,—and by the powers by the constitution vested